process of accretion in Central Asia by which the area of the Russian Empire is increasing to an axtraordinary extent is progressing with this secrees which surrounds all Russian efforts of a politico-difficulty character. Recent traveliers, such as the English Captain Burnaby, do not hesitate to draw eminous conductions from it regarding the peace of British Incisa. There are really only topographical difficulties now barring the Russian advance, such as were presented even in a greater degree by the Caucasus before the Circussians were subdued. But even these will be overcome as they have been by the indefaulgable energy and unswerving policy of a Power that banishes scruples when difficulties have to be overtured by force, and who subordinates sentiment to success. After all it is but the counterpart of the policy pursued by England herself in the acquisition of her indian empire; therefore she cannot reasonably object it another Power plays the same part toward ber.

object it another l'ower piays the same part toward bet.

The vast arid steppes that extend eastward and southward from the Sea of Aaral are rapidly being interacted by military routes which connect chains of fortified posts capable of sheltering considerable bodies of Russian troops during the terrible winters that risit these regions. Such important cities as Khiva and Bokhara, although nominally in the possession of the khans of these territories, are really controlled by the Russians from adjacent iortified points, while samarcand. Tashkeul Kokan, Andjan and Narya, which would in case of war constitute a chain of depots of supply for a large army, are is their hands.

The River Oxus really bounds the Russian Empire on the south, at the frontier of Afghanistan, and this stroam, with the Sar Darya or Jaxirtes, is new navigated by Russian light draught steamers from the Sea of Aaral. The low country penetrated by the former river, and which would doubless be the place of concentration for a Russian army, is within 200 miles of the British frontier, but the valleys and passes leading to India are difficult and the plateaus to be travereed elevated and barren. Still, if must be remembered, that while the Russian army is capable of subsisting in these desolate wilds, with good depots behind it secure from attack, the Anjo-Indian army could not sustain itself on the defensive in such a position and would be forced to take its position well benind its frontier, both from climatic and strategic reasons. The probability is that the Russians cannot enter India for many years; out Russia is not impatient in her conquests. She swellows small morsels at a time, but she swallows them, and they are slowly assimilated to her system by a process of political digestion that is very effective in its way.

by a process of political digestion that is very effective in its way.

To render the possibilities of success in the direction of India all the greater it is noticeable that Russia has organized her transport service is Central Asia on a peculiar basis. The desert steppes cast of the Sea of Arral are impassable for the ordinary transport wagons and artillery; but the Gussian camel service is unsurpassed in excellence for such purposes. The Cossacks, unshering between 300,000 and 400,000 men, incombod on the most wiry and enduring norses in the world, are capable of making marches of sixty miles per day, while the infainty, two on each camel, are transported immense distances with extraordinary facility. Besides possessing an intimate knowledge of the country this gives the Russians opportunities for concentrating large forces near the frontiers of fucia. The accompanying map shows very clearly the vast distances that must be travelled by English supports before they could by any possibility be employed to resist the Russian encroachments.

Figuriting wirst Her Transcury.

Turning, however, to the consideration of another means by which England can take part in the war igainst Russia in the East, the lact that Austria is activitied and suspicious of Hussia's designs in Buignia is now pretty generally admitted. Austria is poor and England is wealthy. It the wealthy Power noderakes to pay the poor one's war expenses in the event of her consenting to attack Russia the spectacle of England inside the rate of the Russian Army of the Danube, Austria can connect the abandoument of the war in Europe. With her army massed in Transpiyanas, almost in rear of the Russian Army of the Danube, Austria can connect the abandoument of the war in Europe, With her srmy massed in Transpiyanas, almost in rear of the Russian Army of the Danube, Austria can connect the abandoument of the war in Europe, With her srmy massed in Transpiyanas, almost in rear of the Russian Friedley and the Russian Emperors. Germany, strictly neutral and u

## A DIVORCE DRAMA.

DOMESTIC INPELICITIES CULMINATING IN RE-VENGE-A MAN SHOT AT IN BED-THE AS-SASSIN ESCAPES -- AN INTERESTING HISTORY OF BROKEN HOMES.

night on George W. Holcomb while in bed at his residence, No. 15 Tenth avenue. The pistol shot was fired through the window of the ground floor, on which Mr. Holcomb's sleeping apartment was located, and the bullet passed across the room, almost touching Mr. Holcomb's breast, and lodged in the wait. It was not yet midnight, and though Holcomb at once of the would-be assassin could be seen. There is a saloon at the upper corner of the block and several men who were lounging there heard the report of the that and rushed to the street, but every one of them, like Holcomb himself, looked up and down Tenth avenue, vainly trying to detect some fleeing or lurking figure, and owing to this reason, prob-ably, the secret assassin had time to make his escape down the edjoining street toward the river. Among those in the liquor saloon at the time the shot was fired was Frank E. Cunningham, Holcomb's bedfellow, and another friend was in bed in fired. In less than five minutes about twenty-five persons had collected around the house, but not one of them had seen any trace of the assassin. When Holcomb returned to his room it is stated be found that some of the bed clothes had been scorched by the

A DOMESTIC ROMANCE. So mysterious an affair as this has naturally made people inquire why such a foul deed should have been stempted and in such a cowardly way. It was not difficult to find abundant material in Holcomb's recent tamily history to supply any quantity of material for speculation as to the motive which led to an attempt by others upon his life. The detectives were busy all day yearerlay in seeking for some clew to solve the mystery, but up to a late hour last night they had not bit upon the trail that might lead to discovery, or at all events were stient as to the work they had so far done. Holcomb himself states that he did not believe he had an enemy in the world and could not possibly imagine who it was that had attempted to take his life at such little warning. The man, however, had not slept any during the night and was evidently very much disturbed mentally, so that when his head becomes cooler he may be able to remember circumstances, if he so chooses, which will throw some light upon the attempted assassination. It is said that the window of the room looking on the avenue was thrown up, and it may be barely possible that murder was not attempted, though of course this does not detreat from the enormity of the crime even as it stands at present. Helcomb, by the advice of his lavyers, is very reticent as to his suspicious, nor can one blane him for this, as his mind aust now be hunted by one freadful dream of an intended assassination. While he professed, when speaking to the figure to the tother the attempted and in such a cowardly way. It was not

reticent as to his suspicious, nor can one blame him for this, as his mind must now be haunted by one dreadful dream of an intended assassination. While his face beined the professed, when speaking to the Harald reporter, to have no enemy in the world, his face beined the assertion, and he at once became more reticent still when the rumer of some person as the guilty one was hinted to him. He declined saying anything about family disagreements of a recent date, but it was plain some roccal occurrences in which he himself has borte some thate are now occupying a large share of his thought is and he went so far as to say that he thought the shooting was the climas of certain family troubles now teing hitgated, or about to be, in the courts, in which he has been taking a deep interest.

As Holcomb absolutely refused to say that he suspected snybody for the attempt upon his life and as, so far as is known, no person is yet under suspicion of the terrible crime, a few reminiscences of certain family troubles, recalled on account of the shooting, may serve to show why Holcomb's mind wanders around to certain happenings soon to the made the property of the public in the shape of reports of divorce cases and suits for damages. Holcomb has been a leading figure in the following little but of domostic drama:—

In 1870 William Campbell, who keeps a large paper factory it Porty-drivits street, between Tenth and Eeventhe. Proceedings were then pending between Campbell and his wife at their then residence on Tenth avenue. Proceedings were then pending between Campbell and his wife and his wife for a divorce. Is 1871 the divorce was obtained, and Mrs. Campbell died not long after. Within a short time trouble arose between Holcomb and his wife and his reposition and his wife and Central Park some time since. She is now rossiding at the cornect of Forty-sixth sirret and Sixth arenue, and he at some boarding bouse. Holcomb has a suit pending against Campbell for alleged grevances to the tune of \$50,000, and he is also engaged in "posting?" Mrs. Campbell as to how her husband obtained the divorce from his drst wife in 1870 and 1871. The Holcombs have three sons living, baving buried eight other cauldren, and these take their mother's side of the lamily quarrel. One of these, who is now married, hos lived with her since she separated from her husband; the second is away from the family and the third, who had been living with his father, was taken from him a lew weeks since and is now with his mother. The mother is now living with the married son at his residence on fenth avenue. Holcomb is fifty-four years of age, and his wife is his junior by four years. He was formerly a conductor on the Bieroker street city railroad cars, but subsequently kept a restaurant at the depot of tent line, on Tenth avenue, until the tracks were extended to Twenty-third street, since which time he has been doing nothing. The nubappy man seems to be premature, y broken down. All these family jure were the antecedents to the shooting last Tuesday night, an occurrence which time he has been doing nothing.

## THE MEADOWS MASSACRE.

Evidences of Brigham Young's Complicity in the Crime.

DIVIDED COUNSELS AMONG THE ASSASSINS.

A Mysterious Communication to Headquarters and the Response.

THE PROPHET'S ABSOLUTE POWER.

Could the Slaughter Have Been Committed Without His Knowledge?

It was proved or the Lee trial that after Lee and his indians first assaulted and "corralled" the Arkansas emigrant train at Mountain Meadows a Mormon council was held in Cedar City. The bishops and other Church dignitaries who had rendezvoused at that place assembled Sunday, September 6, and held a stormy discussion. Laban Morrill, who was present, testifies that some were in favor of holding off from the destruction of the train until a message could be sent to Brigham Young at Salt Lake. At that time, it should be remombered, Brigham Young was not only President of the Mormon Church, but tovernor and Indian

Frudent men at the council, who do not seem to have been fully trusted by the real leaders, asked for authority from "headquarters." One version has it that Bishop P. Klingen Smith joined with others in opposing delay. Another version describes him as a most ardent advocate of delay until word could be had direct from Brigham Young, and says William H. Dame and Isaac C. Haight responded that they bad orders direct from "headquarters." Aliading to Klingen Smith's Holland origin they added that they were going to see those orders carried out "in spite or any leather-headed Dutch Bishop out of hell!"

ORDERS SENT FOR. The counsels of the timid prevailed, bowever, and it was decided to send a messenger to Sait Lake immedutely. Joseph Husiam testifies that on the day after the council was hold, about half-pagt five in the afternoon, he started from Cedar City with a letter from Haight, addressed to Brigham Young. He changed horses whenever he could get a fresh one and rode to Sait Lake City at rapid speed. He delivered the letter to President Young, who, after Haslam had rested a few nours, handed him a letter, with which he re-turned to Cedar City, where he delivered it to Haight.

In the meantime the massacre of the emigrants was precipitated. A few days after Hasiam left Cedar City Haight, Stewart and Joel M. White, who were among the most bloodsbirsty men at the council and chafed at their defeat, met near a spring, at what is now called Little Pinte, two messengers from the emigrant camp, named Aden and Huff. These two men were on their way to Cedar City for help. While telling their story at the spring they were treacherously fired on by the three Mormons whom they were addressing. Stewart's shot killed Aden. White's ball wounded Huff, who escaped back to the emigrant camp. Haight Stewart and White returned to Cedar City, told a story which threw all the blame on their victims and urged an immediate attack on the train. I.ee, being informed of the matter, sent word to the whites in all directions. Dame, colonel of the Mormon militia, and Highes, major, who was in command on the field on the day of the massacre, issued orders for a mustor. Various reasons were given, and some Mormons who went to Mountain Mendows aver that they did so believing they were to rescue instead of to butcher the emigrants. Once there all were put into military barness and did not dare disobey orders. Then ensued the anexampled wholesale murder, the circumstances

of which are gradually being disclosed to the world.

Neither the letter sent by Haight to Brigham Young nor the reply sent by Brigham Young to Haight have ever been brought to light. That they might appear I recently applied to Brigham Young in person for permission to look over the correspondence between himself and the Church anthorities in Southern Utah in 1857. He smoothly declined. Said he:-

"I don't think it is necessary. The correspondence would be of no public interest. As I have aiready told you the messages sent from here consisted chiefly of your information about the Mountain Meadows Massa-cre, and I am at the deflance of the world to prove I ad anything to do with it."

"Then you find an objection to my looking over the correspondence ?"

"The same objection precisely as you might find to exhibit your private correspondence to me.

A REQUEST FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE. Shortly afterward, on looking into this subject again,

I sent President Young the following note:-To BRIGHAM YOUNG, President of the Church of Jesu

To Brigham Young, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints:—

Dear Sin—I had the honor on the day before yesterday to ask your leave to examine the correspondence between yourself and the Church dignitaries of Southern Utah during the year 1857. You deemed it unnecessary to grant my request. I now make a more particular request in regard to a matter of great public interest. It was testified to on the Lee trial that at the time when the Arkinsase emigrant trial passed Cedar City on its way to Mountain Meadows a Church council was held sunday at Cedar City, at which it was decided not to mo lest or detain the emigrants until your counsel could be obtained in regard to them. The testimeny shows that a messenger named Haslam was despatched from Cedar City to Sait Lake with a note from leading members of the council addressed to you; that he rode night and day and delivered to you that written note, and that he returned with a written letter from you to one or more members of the council and a verbal message to the effect that the emigrants must be allowed to pass unharmed. He did not reach Cedar City in time to preyent the massacrs.

Will you kindiy inform me, by a note sent by the bearer—dirst, whether you ever received the alleged note or message from the Cedar City Council; second, whether you sent a reply to it; and, third, it you did receive such a note and sont a response, will you furnish me with copies of both for publication in the New York Herald?

To this note centar of the particular reply from Brightan.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S RESPONSE To this note came a guarded reply from Brigham

To this note came a guarded reply from Brigham Young, by his secretary, thun:—

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S OFFICE, May 4, 1877.

DEAR SER—President Young only dropped into his office this morning in time to leave to attend a meeting for which he had an appointment. I, however, read your letter to him. He, remarking the fact that he was then about to keep an appointment, said that with regard to the note referred to by you—said to have been despatched to him from Gedar City—was a matter he knew nothing about; and of the letter from President Young, also referred to by you as having been sent by the hand of Haslam, Mr. Howard, prosecuting attorney, could give you in full the facts relating to it, and to whom he would have to refer you. Yours, &c., George F. Gibbs.

Letted States District Attorney Howard, to whom I

United States District Attorney Howard, to whom I applied, could give me no information in regard to her of the letters, although it is not unlikely that he will have information about them to communicate to a court when Brigham Young will least expect it. Mrs. Haight professes to have a paper in her possession wherewith to shield her husband from being made by

the Mormon Church a scapegoat like John D. Lee. Mrs. Haight's daughter, in conversation with one of her admirers, also alluded to this paper in terms not complimentary to Brigham Young. Colonel Dame, whom Young with singular fatuity attempted when he lately passed through Parowan to depose from his to show by whose authority he acted.

TGUNG'S DESPOTIC POWER. Few Mormons in Utah disbelieve, and some assert, that Brigham Young authorized the massacre. But it will be impossible for your readers to understand how his authority was probably expressed unless they follow in these letters the explanation I shall try to give them of a system of government mingled of church and State which is shrewder and more binding upon the governed than any which had been even conceived of, much less put in practice, since the Dark Aves. In a sermon delivered in the Tabernacle about those times Brigham Young himself boasted in this wise over United States Judge Brocchus, whom he had

despotically driven out of Utah :it is true, as it is said, if I had crooked my little

finger he would have been used up, but I did not bend it. It I had the sisters alone felt indignant enough to have chopped him in pieces.

AVENGING THE DEATH OF THE PROPERTS.

The Mormon people were all sworn in the Endow-ment House to revenge the death of the prophets, especially upon their enemies in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. They needed but a hint from the Prophet (who constantly inculcated in his sermons the doc-trine of blood atonement) to "use up" anybody from either of those States. It would have been a violation of their oaths had the Southern Mormons—so wont to slaughter one another in "obedience to counsel"— let the Arkansas train pass without molestation. Whatever the text of Brigham Young's letter to Haight, it did not prevent, and the almost universal conviction here is that it was not intended to prevent, the most hideous crime committed by white men in North America. The verbal message which is said to have been delivered by Young to Haslam, that the emigrants must be suffered to pass unharmed, is criti-cised more than ever as a cloak to the concealed and

MARTIAL LAW,
One thing which has never been understood is that Utah, in the month of the massacre, was under mar-tial law. Johnston's United States army was ap-proaching. Therefore, said Brigham Young, in a

proclamation dated September 15, 1857:—
Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory, from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allowed to pass or repass, into, or through, or from this Territory, without a permit from the proper officer.

Some time before this formal proclamation was issued the gist of it was made public throughout Utah, so that prior to the arrival of the Arkansas train at Cedar City it was well understood by the Mormons that "no ner son should be allowed to pass through the Territory without a permit." Every avenue of egress from and entry into Utab was guarded. Some families from through the eastern canyons were stopped and mur-dered. Those who came in through these canyons, and wanted to go south to settle there or to proceed by the southern route to California, had to get a pass from Governor Brigham Young or Lieutenant General Daniel H. Wells. Manuscript copies of numerous passes issued by these officers in September, 1857, are the care that was taken of travellers into Southern Ctah at that time:-

Ciah at that time:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, UTAN TERRITORY, GENER SALT LAKE CITY, Sept., 1857.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—
This is to certify that the bearer, Mr. John Alken, who is peacably travelling through the Territory, is permitted to pass on his way to California.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
Lieutenant General Commanding.
By order of the Lieutenant General Commanding.
James Fenguson, Adjutant General Commanding.
James Fenguson, Adjutant General Commanding.
James Fenguson, Adjutant General Commanding.
The ALL WHOM IT MAY UNCREN:—
The bearer, John Andrew Fullmer, emigrant, and lately from Lancaster, Fairfield county, Obio, is nereby permitted to pass peaceably through the Southern settlements on his way to California.

ERIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

WITHOUT A PASS.

Without such safeguards the lated train from Arkansas ventured on its way down from Sait Lake City into the remote and metancholy country where it was destroyed. John D. Lee, a few weeks before his ceath, ronically said to Marshal Nelson that he "diun't be lieve those emigrants went down there with the right might be asserted as a military reason for "using them " When all the facts are disclosed it will be found that when the Arkansas train arrived in Southern Utan the Mormon inhabitants of that country were alarmed and ready for war. One vivid figure used by General Wells is that "the fate of the emigrants was in the air." Those who have studied Brigham Young's teachings, and are familiar with the cold and cruel policy of the Mermon Church, will dispute with General Wells and affirm that it was in the hearts of the Mormon priesthood.

Informed as he was by Hasiam of the danger of 130 emigrants, and afterward told by Lee and others of their slaughter, Brigham Young, Governor, Indian Agent, and more than all President and Dictator to the Mormon people, took not a step to bring the murderers to justice. According to the testimony of numerous witnesses he enjoined silence and mystery to bar of public opinion he defends himself by saying that if United States officials who controlled the courts had co-operated with him he would have acted as avenger. Disavowing his responsibility as the Perritorial Executive he omits to say that the Probate that was Mormon, were under his thumb, exercised jurisdiction in all criminal cases wi hin the Territory. hood, who got a sniff from the Mountain Meadows shambles, instruct or complain to the Probate Court of that assassin or an instigator of assassins? And was justice Utah superior to courts and consciences?

Brigham Young's temper at the period I am describing was bad. He regarded the Arkansans just as he regarded Johnston's troops, as "hell hounds" alto-

LER'S TREATMENT. John D. Lee, who came to Sait Lake as soon as he could and told Brigham Young all about the massacre, feil into no immediate disgrace on account of it. On the contrary, you have been told of his spiritual and temporal promotions. In June next year, after Presi-dout Buchanan's proclamation of pardon to the Mor-mons was issued, Young sent to Lee a printed copy of it, which is now in my possession, on the blank marandwriting, countersigned by George A. Smith:-

handwriting, countersigned by George A. Smith:—
Major Lez—We avoid a fight, it seems, this spring. You will, no doubt, be exceedingly thankful to the President of the United States for forgiving you of all your seditions and treason, and be happy to learn it was entirely because he was kind hearted and fatherly in his feelings toward his wayward children. He pardons you because he can't kill you without its costing him too much; but he calculates to spit on his hands and begin again by and by. We must save our provisions and get ready. Yours, in haste,

June 17, 1858. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

FINE ARTS.

THE BELMONT GALLERY.

The Belmont Gallery, which opened its hospitable pors vesterday for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. J. Baufain Irving, attracted a large number of our benevolent art patrons. The gallery was opened at nine A. M. and closed at six P. M., and between those hours there was never a time when it did not have collection is almost too well known to need a detailed coscription. It is probably the best collection of its size in the country, and, what is more remarkable, contains no really poor pictures. Distinguished artists have not been selected for their name, but are represented by some of their most famous and characteristic work. Hébert's "Savoyard" contains all the warmth and pathos for which that painter is conspicuous. The inndscape by Theo. Rousseau is just as charming, and the landscape by Daubigny just marvellous and mystic as any he has ever painted. Gerome's "Stave Maras any he has ever painted. Gerome's "Slave Market" contains all that is best and eleverest in that arisets work, and he certainty is clever. We know that it is the lashion to write down Gerome nowadays, but uninteresting as we often find him we cannot but acknowledge that he is master of technique. The same of Meissonier. Perhaps he is tiresome, but he is very clever. That a picture will bear a magnifying glass does not necessarily make it as effective as one that can only be enjoyed from across the room. Here we have a fresh, toal, watery marine by Clays, and a lovely pink and blue Fromebun, and the "Rendezvous de Chasse," a bold, realistic Rosa Bonheur; and a Baron Munchausen, that Waifton Stray of our childhood, painted in Professor Geyer's careful style; and several froyons, as fresh as though they had just left the easel, and an exquisite Billet, "A Brittany Peasant Girl Trudging Through the Snow;" and a mysterious little Juies Dupré, and an "Italian Girl," in Bonnat's warm coloring. A landscape and cattle by Van Marcke, that loses nothing in comparison with his famous master; and a "Posite Streen," painted with Alfred Stevens' sympathetic touch, and two vigorous Schreyers command our atteation. A flock of rough, real sheep by Charles Jacque please us more than the well groomed lambs from Verboeckhoven's brush, and we stand in admiration before a Diaz landscape and a large caavas by Baron Leys. Ol Mr. Irving's work, of which there are eight examples, "Cardinat Wolsey and His Friends" is, perhaps, the best; at any rate it is the most ambitious, and shows a world of care in its several faces and innumerable scoessories. This exhibition should attracts a large patrenge, as much on its meritt as on account of its object. It will continue through the week. kot" contains all that is best and cleverest in that

PROSPECT PARK.

The first concert for 1877 in Prospect Park will take place next Saturday, from four P. M. to six P. M. The music is To Be given as usual by the Twenty-third Regiment Bundt. PHŒNIX M'CARTHY.

CONTINUATION OF THE HEARING OF HIS CASE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PELLOWSHIP, ORDINATION AND DISCIPLINE YESTERDAY—

SPICY PROCEEDINGS. The trial of the Rev. C. P. McCarthy before the Committee on Fellowship, Ordination and Discipline of the Universalist Church was resumed yesterday morning erai of the accused pastor's requests, for a stenogthings in reference to the mode of procedure, were denied. Mr. Sweetsor brought forward the first four charges, but in the first only was any progress made. One witness was examined in reference to it. From beginning to end the scene was one of disorder, and courteous remarks by all parties were freely bandled

presiding. There was just a quorum present, the other members besides Dr. Saxe being Dr. Fisher, Dr. Gunnison and the Rev. Mr. Boardman. The commit-tee announced that they had theroughly considered the plea of non-jurisdiction and had decided to go on with the trial as their body was constituted. Mr. Mc-Carthy made a long argument against this decision. He characterized the judgment of the committee as prejudiced. One of the members (Mr. Gunnison), be said, had declared in one of the courts of this city that "he would have Mr. McCarthy yel." Mr. Me-Carthy considered it shametacedness in the members of the committee to presume to try him a second time. He had been advised that he had good grounds for a civil action against that he had good grounds for a civil action against them. The committee had learned something of his spirit, and, whether guilty or innocent, he was in a position to exact from them an honest and just hearing. Their decision was opposed to the laws of their own conventions. Two courses were left open for him—either to withdraw and before the civil courts compet them to give him an impartial trial before an impartial tribunal, or to proceed under protest. He considered that by the latter method he would not be su rendering his rights. No subsequent action of the committee could create a jurisdiction. He therafore agreed to go on with the trial under protest, but wished his exceptions noted.

fore igreed to go on with the trial under protest, but wished his exceptions noted.

Mr. McCarthy asked that the committee employ a stenographer to take down the proceedings of the trial. The committee decided to go on for the prosent, but agreed to consider the request. The gaze of the engineered McCarthy next rested on the form of Colonel fithan Allen, who was scated on a raised platform bening the committee. Mr. McCarthy was immediately on his feet and requested the gentleman to come down among the audience and not take to the committee. It was langhably explained that Colonel Allen was a logal counselier hired by the committee for consultation to enable them to combat Mr. McCarthy's logal suntieties. The latter gentleman was soon on his feet again with a request that all the witnesses called be sworn. This was denied him.

Mr. Sweetser then began the prosecution by reading an article from the Haralo of May 1, 1876, and his first charge against Mr. McCarthy. The latter reads as follows:—

"I charge him with having violated bis trust as an

an article from the Herald of May 1, 1876, and his first charge against Mr. McCarthy. The latter reads as follows:

"I charge him with having violated his trust as an ordained minister of the Universalist church, in that white he was supplying the pulpit of the Third Universalist Society of this city during my absence in foreign lands he used his opportunity to create disturbance in this parish by preaching two farewell sermens—so called—the which he used faise and abusive language derogatory to the Board of Trustees, the society and mysell."

Mr. McCarthy objected to his opponent's citing the article in the Herald as evidence. His objection was overruled by the committee and the whole article taken as evidence without any witness being put on the stand to verify it.

In Mr. McCarthy's statement contained in that article, Mr. Sweetser said, was to be found the "false and abusive language" he charged.

Mr. McCarthy—is Mr. Sweetser giving evidence er not?

Dr. Saxe—Mr. McCarthy, please come to order.

Mr. McCarthy—Oh, I am more in order than you are and more within the law. My objection is that this Court is listening to a rigniarole which is not before it as evidence.

After some argument the committee decided to take the parts Mr. Sweetser pointed out as evidence, and Mr. MacAdam was called to the witness stand. Mr. MacAdam vas called to the witness stand. Mr. MacAdam vas called to the witness stand. Mr. MacAdam testified that he was formerly chairman of the Board of Trustees and appointed to give Mr. MoCarthy notice of his demissal; besides members of the congregation threatening to give up their pews, there was general diseasisfaction among the Board of Trustees in regard to alcCarthy's should leave; one of his sermons seemed to render it necessary that the decision of the Board to Mr. McCarthy's photonical at it; the alternative was offered to Mr. McCarthy's photonical at it; the alternative was offered to Mr. McCarthy of closing his asiary up to that date, with \$150 additional, or to continue until the 30th

tinue until the 3Ru of April, receiving 10th of May.

Mr. McCarthy here began his cross-examination of the winess. He asked the latter in regard to what passed between them in several interviews conserting his dismissal, but the committee ruled to confine him only to the points affecting the passages quoted by Mr. Sweetser. A recess of an hour was here taken.

APTER RECESS.

Mr. Sweetser. A recess of an hour was here taken.

ATTER RECESS.

At the expiration of this time Mr. McCarthy asked for the production of certain letters which passed between himself and the witness concerning his dismissal. The committee decided that they would be out of order, but that Mr. McCarthy would have the right to recall the witness when he opened for the defence. The arguments here were very lively on Mr. Saxe's auggestion that the train was being unnecessarily prolonged. Mr. McCarthy with the defence of the dillow the cross-examination to proceed as he (McCarthy) wished otherwise; he had better give up his house in Rochester and come to New York to live to finish the trail. Mr. Sweetser, he said, had siterly ignored the isw, and was as incompetent as a proconstick. Mr. McCarthy endeavored to draw out from the witness that the cause of the dissatisfaction in the mind of one of the members was that the latter did not believe in the resurrection of Christ, and that he had reproved him for it. Mr. McCarthy then tarned to the Herald account and began to question the witness from it. He was stopped by the committee and told to confine himself to the parts read by Mr. Sweetser.

Mr. Sweetser.

An apper was handed to witness in order to refresh his memory. It was objected that the paper had not been put in evidence. "Put it in," said Mr. McCarthythe laid the paper on the table near the witness for the latter to testiny to. As he was about asking witness a question Mr. Sweetser, jumping from his seat, rushed furiously to the table, grabbed the paper, and folding it up placed it in his pocket. A scene of the wiidest disorder ensued. Mr. McCarthy and counsel on both sides jumped to their feet, and there seemed danger of a personal encounter between the principals. "Oh, isn't that shameful," arricked some of the ladies in the audience. "That wouldn't be tolerated in any court of justice," cried Mr. Langbein, counsel for the defence. "It it came to a question of physical lorce," shouted Mr. McCarthy, "Mr. Sweetser would come out second best." The committee characterized Mr. Sweetser's action as "very improper," but did not require him to return the paper. A dispute occurring about an answer of witness, Mr. Gunnison's notes were consulted, and it was found that he had made the answer "I don't know," instead or "I don't remember." At this discovery Mr. McCarthy indulged in an outburst of indignation against the partiality of the committee. Several other questions were ruled out of order, and Mr. MacAdam was discharged, with the understanding that he should appear for the defence in case he was called upon. AN EPCITING SCENE.

THE WESTFIELD CHURCH.

I would respectfully request, through you, the attention of the public to the true condition of affairs in the Presbyterian Church of Westfield, N. J. 1 sub mit .- First, that from the beginning of his relation to mit:—First, that from the beginning of his relation to the church of Westfield, there has been no act on the part of the Rov. Mr. McKelvey which has been in any sense an evasion of the decisions of the higher courts of the Church. Second, that the Rev. Mr. McKelvey does not now have and does not in the luture intend to have any ministerial relation to the church of Westfield. Third, that the Rev. Mr. McKelvey has preached in and received support from the church but one Sabbath since October, 1876. Fourth, that the Rev. Mr. McKelvey gave notice of his intention to quit the parsonage to the Board of Trustees, the only persons with whom he could deal in the matter, three days before the Assembly's meeting, and does not intend to return thereto. Had he desired to go at a previous time he could not have done so because of the serious illness of a member of his family. He leaves the parsonage by his own voluntary are and against the wishes of the trustees. The great majority of the congregation have the deepest affection for Mr. McKelvey, and were it compatible with the views of the Synod and General Assembly would replote could he continue to act as their paster to the last hour of his life. He is an able minister of the New Testament, a factiful pastor, his labora in Westfield have been greatly blessed, and the only reason for his withdrawal is the persistent opposition of a minority of our congregation. The congregation has no complaint and appear before the Assembly.

Stated Clerk of Session of the Westfield Presbyterian Church. the church of Westfield, there has been no act on the

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Merchants of this city and others interested in the sybibition to be made by the industrial trades of this country at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, are to assembie this afternoon in room 24, Cooper Institute, when the plans and measures to further the objects of American exhibitors will be discussed.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

The arrangements for the opening of this beautiful nummer resort are now complete, and those who visit the place this evening to listen to the strains of Gilmore's band and while away in pleasure three or four hours will be not less gratified than astoniched. The gardon is almost fairy-like in its surroundings, and the man or woman must be a dynic who cannot find enjoyment in the various attractions that will appeal to eye and ear. The musical programme will be found in the proper column.

LACTEAL POISON BREWERS.

Another Visit to the Filthy Swill Cow Stables.

LONG ISLAND LAW.

Efforts of Mr. Bergh to Abate the Pestilence.

The swill milk dealers of Long Island cherish no great affection for the HERALD since its exposures of the local authorities, they have gone on almost undis-turbed in their flithy business. Yesterday morning they were very much astonished by a telegram notifying them that a warrant had been issued by Judge Pearse, City Judge of Long Island City, on complaint of Officer Lopez, of Mr. Burgh's society, for the appre-bension of Gall, Fleischmann & Co., distillers and

milk (?) dealers, Blissville.

After the publication by the HERALD a few days ago of an interview with Mr. Bergh, the people began to give up all hopes of relief from swill milk and swill milk venders began to get bold, for it is well known that they do not fear the Long Island officials. The repeated attacks of the Herald on the swill milk venders have been the get justice if he brought the chiefs in the death-breeding traffic into the courts, and accordingly he yesterday morning, in company with several others, paid a visit, with the warrant in his possession, to the scene

A SCENE OF PILTH AND DISEASE.

The following party left Mr. Bergh's office yester-day morning, in company with him, for Blissville:— Dr. Janes, Assistant Superintendent of the Board of Health; Mr. A. Berghaus, chief of Frank Leelle's staff of artists; officers Evans, Smart and Lopez; Drs. Coleman and Ennervan and the Herald reporter. When the party arrived at the gate a noisy crowd of fithy bipeds surrounded them. The A gang of men and boys preceded the party and began to remove the fifthy accumulation

reporter. When the party arrived at the gate a telegraph boy was just emerging from the office and a noisy crows of thirty bipeds autromoded them. The first place visited was the cow abeds described in the first place visited was the cow abeds described in the standard was the common and th of the officers plunged the thermometer into the filthy mess and the glass was fractured by the heat. Everywhere the party went they were followed by the flithy crowd, and vile epithets were used toward the party by the man-brutes or "milk maids."

When the party reached the swill vats some of them ascended for the purpose of testing the heat of the swill. One young loster endeavored to instigate the mob to throw the party into the boiling swill. He is one of the confidential clerks, it not a nepnew of one of the firm of Gaff, Fielsohmann & Co. The other bipeds stood around and rittered cating against the Henabo for exposing their rade. One of the crowd grew bold by the urging of a clerk named Laurence and threw a heavy stone, which struck Mr. Berghaus in the back and injured him severely.

Looking for the purpose of making the arrest. A young man met them at the door, and the office of the distillers for the purpose of making the arrest. A young man met them at the door, and the following is substantially the conversation which took place:

Mr. Bergh—Is Mr. Fielschmann be found?"

"No, air; they have all gone out."

"Where can Mr. Fleischmann be found?"

"At No. 3B Broad street, New York."

"What is your name?" The young man hung his head and Mr. Bergh produced his warrant, which the young man read and then informed Mr. Bergh that his name was C. A. Pell, and that he was the cashier. Then the conversation was resumed:

Mr. Bergh—Is the establishment on the corner of Broadway and Tenin street connected in any way with this?

Prill—I don't know.

Mr. Bergh—You do know, if you wish to tall

Again I ask you, does this distillery have any business connections with the store on the corner of Broadway and Tenth street?
PELL—They sell our yeast, and I presume they make

and Tenth street?

PELL—They soil our yeast, and I presume they make breat irom it.

Hereupon an individual with a long slik beard, and who described himsoil as a government gauger and said his name was Gook, entered the office, and asked Mr. Bergh if he did not think that all the cows were in excelent condition. Mr. Bergh answered him by telling him to mind his business. As no more information was to be gathered the party left.

ANOTHER DEN VISUTED.

After leaving Blissville the party proceeded to the dans on the corner of Marcy avenue and Floyd streets, Brooklys. These were first pointed out by the Herald some ix weeks ago, and many people were prevented from taking their milk from them.

Twenty-eight cows are here confined in one shed which is only a little over seventy feet long. The cows are fastened with ropes about their necks, to which there are chains six faches long. When the poor animals lie down they go through a sort of hanging process. In another shed, not much larger than the one shove, there are fitty-one head of cattle. Seventy-nine steers were lound in a shed that measures seventy-two by fifty leet, and is flithy enough to turn one's stomach—soa sickness is preferable to it. The cattle are kept here and lattened on swill by one Block, who keeps a slugghter house on the corner of Forty-seventh street and First avenue, this city. Some few weeks ago a correspondent called our attention to stump-tailed cattle going over the uplown ferries. The cattle were carred from this place to be killed by Black. Many stumped-tailed cows were seen about the place, all bear-

about the place, and some with worse affections.

MORE NAMES.

Several wagons were seen about the place, all bearing the inscription. "Pure Milk." Ehlers delivers milk from a wagon which is painted yellow and rod, with his monogram on the front panels, and his residence, "221 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn," on the rear panels. Another yellow wagon, with the name of "J. H. Brown, Flatbush Milk Dairy," stamped upon it, was seen. A wagon, with the name of "Webor Bros., corner Smith and Douglas streets, Brooklyn," was backed under one of the sheds. In one of the sheds Mr. Bergh found thirteen pigs and four horses, with provisious made for four more.

action in the matter.

Mr. SECRETARY—What ones have you visited?

Mr. BERGH—We have been to the establishmen

Mr. SECRETARY-Ob, they are out of our jurisdic-

Non.
Mr. Bergn—They are. Well, we have also paid a print to the fifthy pest dens of Ehlers, and I think they

tion.

Mr. Bergh—They are, Well, we have also paid a visit to the filthy pest dens of Ehlers, and I think they are in your district.

Mr. Secretary—Yes, they are in our district, but everything is nice and clean about them.

Mr. Bergh—Eveything is not nice. We have just left there, and a more lithly place I never saw in all my life. If the Inquisition should be revived and it that body should endeavor to institute some means of torture for cows they could not hit upon a more severe and outrageous plan than the one that is practised daily at the beastly places in question. The proprietors violate the law daily in feeding their cows distillery waste. I have the law here and will read it to you. The set passed by the Legislature in 136—

Mr. Secretary—On: that law has been abolished as far as this country is concerned.

Mr. Bergh—At the same time. I presume that this has been abonished too?

Mr. Secretary—When was that passed?

Mr. Bergh—At the same time. I presume that this has been abonished too?

Mr. Secretary—Yes, sir; all the laws passed prior to June 21, 1873, at which time this Board.

Mr. Bergh—Theo you have no State laws on Long Island, and these swill people can do as they like?

Mr. Secretary—No, we do not allow them to keep cows without a permit from this Board.

Mr. Bergh—I don't believe I can do much good, then.

Mr. Bergh—I don't believe I can do much good, then.

Mr. Bergh—I don't believe I can do much good, then.

then.
Mr. SECRETARY—No, sir; I don't think you can, for we are endeavoring to do all wo can, and we can't do

much.

Mr. Bergen—Very well, sir. My province, I am
fully aware, is only the animals; for if the people prefer swill milk I have no right to interfere with their

hard work to convict these follows, for we are obliced when one judge discharges them to rearrest them and take them before another judge. Sometimes the judge suspends sentence after they are convicted, and we are virtually deteated.

Mr. Berken—Well, sir, as all the laws are suspended in Brooklyn in regard to the swill mike establishments I will go home. Good day.

The party then withdrew and returned to New York. In all probability affidavits will be drawn up by Mr. Bergh's party and presented to the Queens County Grand Jury at their next session.

THE ANSTARY COMMITTER'S REPORT.

The Board has received a report from Drs William C. Otterson and G. H. Raymond, the Committee of Santary Inspectors, to whom was referred the duty of making an examination of milk soid in Brooklyn. The Committee ands upon examination that distillery swill is again being used in large quantities for cows, and they recommend that all permits be revoked where distillery swill to any amount, large or small, is found on premises where cows are kept. The committee also recommend that an inspector to detailed for this special duty, believing that it is demanded; that the benefits to accrue will well repay the necessary expense. The committee recommend that the sale of water and skimmed milk be reterred to counse to ascertain if the provisions of the code as they now exist are sufficient for purposes of prosecution.

The committee further recommends that every milk

prosecution.

The committee further recommends that every milk dealer in this city be required to have a permit from the Board of Health to carry on the business, believing that such an arrangement would do more to insure the supply of pure milk than any presecution in courts of justice.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

SERIOUS COMPLAINTS MADE AGAINST WEIGH-ERS-ABUSES IN THE APPRAISER'S DAMAGE DIVISION.

After the secret session of the Investigating Comcomplained that his work is greatly obstructed by the United States weighers, who compel him by petty annovances to use the laborers employed by them for the city weighing. He is sometimes kept three or four days from touching the goods, until he complies with the exactions thus imposed. When the government laborers are used he is compelled to pay the weighers' schedule" prices. Witness cited a case happening in Jersey City where the weighers' foreman thus annoyed

A CLEAR STATEMENT ABOUT INSPECTORS. Colonel Edwin F. Burton, Deputy Surveyor in charge of the inspectors detailed for the examination of pas-sengers' baggago, testified that up to 1873 the examination of emigrants' luggage came under his super-vision; since then this is conducted by a separate dement service; has heard of abuses existing; for in-

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BUST DAY FOR THE REGISTERS IN BANK-RUPTCY POOR PROSPECTS FOR CREDITORS. Julius Lissner, importer of laces, at No. 29 Mercel street, who made an assignment on Monday, has lie bilities amounting to about \$40,000. The value of the

assets is not yet known, but a statemen will be ready

as soon as the inventory of stock is completed. A meeting of the creditors of Paul Magnus, manufacturer of matches at No. 47 Bookman street, and No 115 Bloomücid street, Hoboken, was held yesterday elect an assignee in bankruptcy. The following claims were proven:—Max Magnus, \$3,522 08; Louis Magnus, \$1,870 77; The J. L. Mott Iron Works \$1,081 04; H. Lowenthal, \$252 91; Ohl & Hanschud \$524 70; Wakeman & Fiez, \$97 92. Max Goebel war

chosen assignee. Fitzsimmons, Clark & Co., dry goods, at No. 85 Franklin street, who made an assignment on Saturday, have liabilities of about \$100,000. The assignment are taking an account of stock and expect to have a statement ready at the close of the week. The tirm

transacted a very large business, and their credit was so good that at times they have ewed as high as \$350,00).

The application for the discharge from bankruptcy of Julius M. Jagel, of the firm of Jagel & Schumann, bird cage manufacturers, at No. 46 Cortlandt street, came before Register Little yesterday. It was opposed by George Wolf, specifications and objections being filed.

being filed.

Eleven witnesses were examined before Register Little yesterday in the composition proceedings of Daniel J. Quigley, liquor dealer, at No. 87 South street and at Hariem Bridge. Six of the witnesses were examined in relation to alleged secretion of property. He offers twenty five cents on the deliar, payable in the twenty and eighteen months.

amined in relation to alleged secretion of property. He effers twenty five cents on the dollar, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months.

A meeting of the creditors of Pincus A. Straussman, tailor, of Newburgh, was held yesterday at the office of Register Little, and a composition of loriy cents on the dollar was accepted without any opposition. The inabilities are about \$15,000.

The creditors of Bernard & Mayer Goodkind, wholesale inquor dealers, late of No. 50 Brondway, appeared before Register Little yesterday on an order to show cause why their petition for a discharge in bankruptcy should not be granted. The firm failed nearly two years ago, with liabilities of \$160,000. They carried on an extensive menhaden oil factory on Barron Island, and also held considerable real estate in Harlem. An offer to compromise at thirty cents on the dollar was refused by the creditors and the effects were add at auction, realizing but a small amount over the incumbrances. Vigorous opposition to their discharge was manifested yesterday. Mr. Bannigan appearing in behalf of several of the creditors. It was finally decided to adjourn the meeting to show cause until Monday.

A meeting of the creditors of Simon L. Dinkelspiel, late agent of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, was held yesterday at the office of Register Dayton. Dobts to the amount of \$19,000 were proven, and John H. Wright was elected assignee in bankruptcy. The total flabilities of the binkrupt are \$72,000, which locludes debts for \$20,000 contracted in Lonisville, Ky., where he carried on a wholesale liquor business. The assets are nominally \$12,000. The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company in a staim for \$16,000; John A. Converse, \$16,000; Mary Dinkelspiel, \$6,000; J. H. Stodwell, \$4,000.

The assignment and schedule of Balch W. Pierce to Samuel Stevens was yesterday filed in the Court of Common Pleas. He states as is labilities at \$99,209, nominal assets at \$155,742 48, and roal assets at \$10,873 46.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners esterday the Chief Engineer of the department sent in a communication stating that in consequence of the large buildings erected and now in course of construc tion in West Broadway from Canal to Cuambers street, Mr. Berger-Very well, sir. My province, I am fully aware, is only the animals; for if the people prefer swill milk I have no right to interfere with their toxic.

Mr. Bergerary - I prefer orange county milk myself and shall endeavor to keep the swill milk I rate on the said street, and crossly street from Howard to Bleecker, he recommended that large Groton mains be laid in said street, well and shall endeavor to keep the swill milk traffic within bounds, but we have very hard work to do it. Only last week we convicted a man thirty on West Broadway. This was referred to the Commissioner of Public Works.

Thirty-pinth street and Third avenue (Brooklyn). It is